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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1787.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THERE is no doubt a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie locked up or buried under ground, which will gradually come out, when the federal government has power to regulate the national finance, and thus to reſtore public confidence. In the mean time, induſtry and frugality will keep what is left in the country, and after a while bring in more? A mercantile gentleman has proved by facts, that many important manufactures may be carried on to great advantage: that an article ſo compact as yard-wide linen at 15d. ſterling in Europe, cannot be ſold under 25 per cent. advance in America; which muſt operate as a very ſolid premium on American linen of the ſame value. *(a)* It is in itſelf a ſufficient profit to keep the precious metals—In opulent commercial nations, the exportation of coin is not prenicious, becauſe it comes back through many channels; nor is it of conſequence, if ſome thouſand guineas more or leſs are in circulation—But in America national virtue and national ſafety depend at preſent on ſpecie money: it is an oil, without which the wheels of government cannot move much longer, but muſt be left *in the mire*; and in that caſe the caravan may be plundered by wild Arabs, or by ſome of its own people. Early and improper commerce was a misfortune to America, which, by the ſudden influx of money and foreign luxury after the war, is become alarming—The virgin innocence already tainted is by this ſo corrupt, that America reſembles a painted tawdry coquet, in the many pictures drawn by American hands. "The practice of imitating foreign modes of dreſs cannot coſt America leſs than 900,000 pounds a year. I ſpeak not of the neceſſary articles of dreſs, but merely of changes of faſhions—— We labour day and night, we ſacrifice our peace and reputation, we defraud our public creditors, involve ourſelves in debts, impoveriſh our country—Nay, many are willing to become bankrupts, and take lodgings in a priſon, for the ſake of being as fooliſh as thoſe nations which ſubſiſt their poor and grow rich and reſpectable by their follies—A new dreſs is invented in London or Paris, not for the ſake of ſuperior elegance, but for giving food to manufacturers. That new faſhion is ſent acroſs the Atlantic—let it be ever ſo unknown and uncouth, we admire its novelty, we adopt it becauſe faſhionable—and merely for a change, that may be made in half an hour by a taylor, or a milliner, 20, 30, and 50,000 pounds are drawn from the capital ſtocks of property in America, to enrich nations which command our commerce and ſmile at our folly—We boaſt of independence, and with propriety; but will not the ſame men, who glory in this great event, even in the midſt of a gaſconade, turn to a foreigner, and aſk him, what is the lateſt faſhion in Europe! He has worn an elegant ſuit of clothes for ſix weeks; he might wear it a few weeks longer—but it has not ſo many buttons as the laſt ſuit of my lord—he throws it aſide, and gets one that has. The ſuit coſts him a ſum of money—but it keeps him in the faſhion, and feeds the poor of Great-Britain and France." *(b)*

In a late Boſton Gazette a writer ridicules the pompous account of 4,coo dollars being retured from London as a balance in trade: "Were there no buttons, fans, feathers, ribbands, to buy for them? no kind of fripperies and ballooneries?"

The author of a piece in the Pennſylvania Packet laſt Wedneſday aſſerts, that 300,000 pounds worth of buttons have been imported by the United States from England ſince the year 1783. "To our diſgrace be it ſpoken (he ſays) we copy every ridiculous faſhion. The fantaſtic faſhions among the ladies are matters of contempt and laughter to the very merchants who ſhip them to us."

When diſſipation and vanity are baneful to national virtue, and endanger the very exiſtence of a ſtate, they ceaſe to be follies—they are crying ſins againſt heaven—cruelty, ſuicide, treaſon. They become ſerious topics for the zealous preacher, and grave moraliſt—nay, they merit diſgrace and puniſhment. Shall ſilly women bring their huſbands to a gaol, or under a foreign yoke! Shall effeminate fops undermine a fabric raiſed by wiſe politicians, and brave warriors? If people will not liſten to reaſon and conſcience, they muſt be reſtrained by the hand of government. Sumptuary laws infringe liberty; but does not every good law check an ill uſe of it? They have been enacted in monarchies where luxury was only detrimental; ſhall they not be applied for the ſafety of republics? Fooliſh ſpendthrifts, whether kingly ſubjects or republicans, muſt have guardians. By an Engliſh law, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a mercer could not recover payment for certain articles, as brocades, gold and ſilver lace, &c. ſold on credit. In Sweden a law was in force ſome years ago, prohibiting all males, not the firſt nobility excepted, from wearing ſilk clothes. To condemn ſuch laws, when neceſſary, would be equally abſurd as not to hinder miſchievous boys from burning the town by their ſquibs. Men of ſenſe can be happy without coſtly buttons, and women truly amiable will not figh for Bruſſels lace—As for the reſt; children muſt not have every thing they cry for. I am not an enemy to elegancies, no, I like even magnificence in time and place; but I would ſometimes rather live on potatoes, than owe money for meat, and I deſpiſe a perſon who can ſell his liberty for high living and fine cloaths. Unpaid for luxuries are in republics deplorable evils, becauſe they mark a want of an independent ſpirit, which is the characteriſtic of a free people. When luxury has thus impaired the very principle of republican virtue, it is no wonder if its craving wants and conſequential difficulties diſpoſe people for all kinds of corruption---A perſon who muſt hide and fly from his creditors: who muſt cringe to a ſordid uſurer: who can bear to be called a rogue and a *mean fellow* by the many he deceives, is already *broke* for the ſaddle. Give him plenty of oats and a fine capariſon; he will prance in gay pride under any king---nay, he will by the whip and ſpur ſoon be tame enough to trudge under a pack of petty lords. Vanity is a dangerous ſymptom, as it proves that wealth and ſhew give more diſtinction that perſonal merit--that a glittering hat can adorn ſenſeleſs brains, and an embroidered waiſtcoat can give value to an ignoble heart. The number and rank of ſilly admirers, and their comparative eſtimate of merit and ſhow, will point out the degrees of corruption---It is already bad, when ſenſe, virtue, and polite manners cannot be ſeen to advantage without the glare of dreſs and equipage---it is paſt all remedy, when a ſtupid half-rotten beau in a gilt chariot is careſſed as a model of taſte. It is very intereſting to trace the progreſs of luxury and vanity in different republics, and to compare it with the encreaſing corruption. The Roman Curius with a noble ſcorn preferred his earthen diſh of vegetables to the ſamnitic gold---mark how noble the national character was at that time. In the firſt battle with Pyrrhus, the horrid novelty of the elephants, that frightened the horſes, made no impreſſion on the ſoldiers: they attacked them ſword in hand; all that were killed by the enemy had their wounds in the breaſt; ſome were found dead cloſely grappling with them; all died with the ſwords in their hands, and retained in death the animated air of invincible valor. The picture drawn by Florus is ſo grand, that it merits to be ſhewn in the original. *(c)* Omnium vulnera in pectore: quidam hoſtibus ſuis immortui: omnium in manibus enſes, et relictæ in vultibus minæ, et in ipſa morte ita vivebat. The Ambaſſador of Pyrrhus returned, after an unſucceſsful negociation of peace, with this account of Rome, that it was like a temple, and the Senate like a congreſs of kings---Urbum templum ſibi viſum, Senatum regum conſeſſum eſſe. In the time of Juvenal *(d)* ſplendid poverty was general; the Senate was called to conſult with Domitian on the beſt mode of cooking a rare fiſh: the people thought of nothing but daily bread and public ſhows, *(e)* and fought like ſordid mercenaries for any maſter that paid them beſt, maſſacreing the tyrant and the citizen as brutal whim dictated. In Great-Britain the currency of Cheſterfield's letters is a ſtrong evidence of national vanity; he openly prefers his *little graces of dreſs*, &c. to manly virtues and great talents. It appears alſo from many other facts, and the deſpicable portraits of men who give the ton, drawn by ſenſible writers: that of a member of Parliament in the mirror *(f)* is indeed horrible: the gaudy fop thinks that a conqueſt of Great-Britain by France could not be a ſevere calamity, becauſe French modes would then poliſh the nation---an expreſſion which no man would hazard, where patriotic virtue is national. The Britiſh nation may however yet claim the ſimile of Voltair: the beer itſelf is not bad, though it has a great deal of dreg and froth. Cheſterfield has been ſucceſsfully oppoſed by ſeveral writers, among whom the author of the *Pupil of Pleaſure* is diſtinguiſhed, who may be an excellent preceptor to many young gentlemen in America. The amiable *Maid of the Oaks* has alſo vindicated the honor of her virtuous countrywomen, by the kind reception they gave her---I ſhall beg leave to recommend this charming girl to all American ladies. I hope ſhe will reform many a Lady Bab Lardoon---and I am ſure ſhe will be adored by all her congenial ſiſters of refined ſenſe, ſweet diſpoſition and ſimple elegance. *(g)*

In America, the ſudden influx of money and foreign luxury could not have produced the extravagance ſo much complained of, without the aid of an overdriven principle of equality. I have often heard fellows complain, *how hard it is that a poor man cannot get his belly full of rum like other people.* However, this hardſhip is not deemed a diſgrace; nor is a luxurious table as yet reckoned honorable in America. Beſides, the inferiority in coſtly fare can generally be concealed. But diſadvantage in external appearance ſo viſible to the public eye revolts againſt this levelling principle---as poverty, it is a ſerious evil where wealth is in high eſtimation---as want of gentility, it is peculiarly obnoxious to thoſe that aſſociate the ideas of wealth and refinement.

Inequality of property dictates a difference in living; if people do not comply with this from principle, pride, luxury and vanity will urge them to a thouſand tricks of knavery and violence, and perhaps to mutinying and open rebellion---extreme liberty, untempered by religious and moral principles, is the ſource of agrarian laws, and all the foul monſters of anarchy. I deſpiſe ariſtocracies, and abhor the idea of making religion an engine of ſlavery---but I wiſh to make people ſenſible, that Almighty God has eſtabliſhed an order in human affairs, on which the political happineſs abſolutely depends. Great diſparity of property is bad; but ſome muſt ariſe from the inequality of genius and induſtry, inheritance, and that chance, which in fact is the diſpoſition of providence. Whatever is the quantity of national wealth, the great body of a people can never be rich; an eaſy decent competency is the utmoſt they can obtain, and ſhould be the height of their wiſhes. The people of America cannot complain of poverty-----the land is generally fertile, and amply ſufficient-------all uſeful trades are profitable---nay, every pair of induſtrious hands is a competent eſtate---the preſent difficulties may eaſily be removed by a proper fœderal government. America, equally removed from the diſtreſs of poverty, and the danger of wealth, has obtained from all bountiful heaven that happy lot, which Solomon in all his glory thought the moſt deſirable. *(h)* Why then that *love of money!* which has been *the root of ſo much* evil, and *pierced her through with ſo many ſorrows.* *(i)* As to diſtinction; *integrity, goodneſs, manly ſenſe, an independent ſpirit, invincible fortitude, patriotic virtue, are the genuine honors of a Republic*; honors open to all; honors, without which all the gems of India, and all the gold of Peru, are ſhining toys. The wealthy are only more reſpectable, if they excel in theſe qualities; if grateful to God and their country, they enjoy their wealth with dignity, humanity, generoſity and public ſpirit. Whoever acts honorably in a lower ſtation, is infinitely ſuperior to one that diſgraces the higheſt: There is no compariſon between ſound feet and a dropſical head. A labourer, who by honeſt induſtry ſupports his family, whoſe heart can feel, and hand can act for his country, is a far greater man than a voluptuous, idle, ſelfiſh beau, though he was covered with rubies---the one is a *rough ſolid ſtone* in the ground work of the fœderal ſyſtem; the other *a rotten piece* in the gilded dome. That labourer's wife, who continually ſtudies the comfort of her huſband, who toils for her numerous children, and often gives them the bread from her own mouth, is infinitely *more of a lady*, than thoſe women of quality who carry a dreſs twice the value of their huſbands income; who gad about from place to place, to ſhow their finery and prattle nonſenſe; who find no pleaſure in the nurſery; nay, ruin huſband and children by a cruel diſſipation.

Theſe are the ſentiments of the nobleſt men and women in every nation, and in every ſtation of life; and they cannot be too much impreſſed on America. If wealth and ſhow is the great object, people will all run mad after geugaws, ſcuffle and trample on each other, and raiſe a bloody fray. Neither laws nor habits can here authoriſe any man to ſay *keep your diſtance*; and your right to a more *glittering bauble* will be diſputed by many-----what then can be done, but to teach all, poorer or richer, not to overvalue theſe trifles, and at any rate to acquire them honeſtly. In Europe an eſtabliſhed order of civil ſociety prevents a general infection by luxury---the middle gentry does not emulate the firſt nobility; and is not rivalled by the yeomanry; ſuch vanity would be ridiculous. In America the maid too often vies with her miſtreſs, and a common labourer can with propriety dreſs like a governor.

The queſtion is not, whether other countries do not ſurpaſs America in avarice, luxury, and vanity; it is a poor conſolation to a ſick man, that his neighbour is worſe. The ſymptoms of corruption, ſo feelingly deſcribed by many good and wiſe Americans, are not trifling, and they are founded on open well-known facts. The civil war in Maſſachuſetts, and the treaſon of Rhode-Iſland, are alarming proofs. Early marriages are marks of national proſperity, and have been very general in America; they are not ſo now, eſpecially in the great towns---becauſe women *not worth a groat* ſpeak with ſcorn of 200 *a year*; and becauſe pretty beaus and ſmart bucks prefer *Engliſh buttons* and Madeira wine to *the beſt American girls.* The patriots of America will then be ſenſible, that *a putrid fever is not to be trifled with*; principiis obſta, ſero medicina paratur.

A regular progreſs of national wealth, under the direction of virtue and taſte, will conſiderably promote national happineſs. The unequal civilization of America has in a great meaſure occaſioned that falſe taſte ſo well criticized by judicious writers. *(k)* That dreſs, ſays one, which unites the articles of convenience, ſimplicity, and neatneſs in the greateſt perfection, muſt be conſidered as the moſt elegant. But true taſte goes farther---it has reference to age, to ſhape, to complexion, and to the ſeaſon of the year. The ſame dreſs which adorns a miſs of 15, will be frightful on a venerable lady of 70——But the paſſive diſpoſition of Americans in receiving every mode that is offered them ſometimes reduces all ages, ſhapes, and complexions to a level. Our diſtance alſo from our models of dreſs, &c.---a thin garment, which will ſcarcely form a viſible ſhadow, and was deſigned for ſummer dreſs in Europe, may juſt be introduced into America when froſt begins. Yet the garment muſt be worn; for before the arrival of a proper ſeaſon there will perhaps be a new faſhion.—— He juſtly commends the ſimplicity and neatneſs of the Quaker ladies, who, by neglect of ſuperfluous finery, dreſs with two-thirds of the common expence; and after a handſome compliment to the native charms of his country women, entreats them not to be implicitly directed by milliners and mantua-makers on the other ſide of the Atlantic. We behold, ſays Dr. Ruſh, our ladies panting in a heat of ninety degrees, under a hat and cuſhion, which were calculated for the temperature of a Britiſh ſummer. *(l)*---It is high time to awake from this ſervility---to ſtudy our own character---to examine the age of our country---In particular, we muſt make ornamental accompliſhments yield to principles and knowledge, in the education of our women."

A good taſte it is not the ſpontaneous product of ſenſe and delicacy; it implies an accuracy of judgment, a refinement of ſentiment, a perception of order and propriety, not to be acquired without long obſervation on men and things. Hence the greateſt genius has an imperfect taſte in youth---and the taſte of a young nation cannot be perfect, for want of regularity in many things. The ſtates of Northern Europe have ſuffered much from an indiſcreet adoption of French manners---It is no wonder that America, a young eaſy country girl, ſhould prejudice herſelf by an unreſerved imitation of Europe, and eſpecially of her grandam Great-Britain.

(To be Continued.)

(a) An Inquiry into the principles, on which a commercial ſyſtem for the United States of America ſhould be founded, by Tench Cox, Philadelphia, 11 May, 1787—a judicious performance.

(b) Webſter, in the remarks before mentioned.

(c) Annai Flori Lib. 1, Cap. 18. 19, 24 lines.

(d) Vivimus ambitioſa paupertate omnes.

(e) Juvenatis Sat. 4. Panem et Circenſes.

(f) A late publication in Scotland.

(g) A Paſtoral Drama, wrote by General Burgoyne, and acted for weeks ſucceſſively with uncommon applauſe.

(h) Prov. 30. 8. give me neither poverty nor riches.

(i) 1 Tim. 6. 10.

(k) Webſter, Pennſylvania Packet. 15th Feb. 1787.

(l) Thoughts upon female education---United States, page 19, *a piece wrote with taſte and judgment.*

BOSTON, *August* 20.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon a Tornado happened in ſeveral towns in the county of Middleſex: it began at Cranes ſwamp, in Weſtborough, and croſſed the S. W. corner of Marlborough, where it unroofed the houſe of Eliſha Maynard, and deſtroyed his barn; it then croſſed the N. W. part of Southborough, where it unroofed one houſe, carried off Hezekiah Fay's cyder-mill, all the trees in his orchard except five or ſix, and Benjamin Parker's barn; it then went through the weſt part of Farmingham, where it took up from the foundation the houſe of the widow Shadduck, in which ſhe and her ſiſter were carried about eight rods, and both very badly wounded, the houſe being daſhed to pieces; it then paſſed through Eaſt Sudbury, and entered into Weſton, where it did great damage to the fields of corn, rye, &c.

Moſt of the evils which are matters of complaint at the preſent day, are ſuch as it is in our power to remedy. If we would be as virtuous as people may be, we ſhould be as happy as a people need to be. Virtue would remove many of our grievances, and enable us to bear the reſt. It will be replied, "Virtue generally prevailing might do great things, but this is not to be expected." Will you then look for happineſs in ſome other way? You cannot ſucceed, unleſs the courſe of nature and the plan of the ſupreme government ſhould be reverſed.

A habit of induſtry is firſt acquired by neceſſity, and, once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the neceſſity abates, unleſs their circumſtances alter too ſuddenly. It ſtrengthens the body, braces the mind, aids other virtues; it gives patience in adverſity, courage in danger, and perſeverance in difficulty.

We are informed, that the Captain of a veſſel who arrived at Salem a few days ſince from Martinico, adviſes of a violent ſhock of an earthquake at that iſland, by which a conſiderable number of houſes and other buildings were greatly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 29.

Every enterprize, public as well as private, in the United States (ſays a correſpondent) ſeems ſuſpended, till it is known what kind of government we are to receive from our national Convention. The ſtates neglect their roads and canals, till they ſee whether thoſe neceſſary improvements will not become the objects of a national government. Trading and manufacturing companies ſuſpend their voyages and manufactures, till they ſee how far their commerce will be protected and promoted by a national ſyſtem of commercial regulations.---The lawful uſurer locks up or buries his ſpecie, till he ſees whether the new frame of government will deliver him from the curſe or fear of paper-money and tender-laws. The wealthy farmer views a plantation with deſire, for one of his ſons, but declines to empty his cheſt of his hard dollars for it till he is ſure it will not in a few years be taken from him by the enormous *weight* of *ſtate governments* and taxes. The public creditor, who, from the deranged ſtate of the finances in every ſtate, and their total inability to ſupport their partial funding ſyſtems, has reaſon to fear that his certificates will periſh in his hands, now places all his hopes of juſtice in an enlightened and ſtable national government. The embarraſſed farmer and the oppreſſed tenant, who wiſh to become free and independent by emigrating to a frontier county, wait to ſee whether they ſhall be protected by a national force from the Indians, and by a national ſyſtem of taxation, from the more terrible hoſts of ſtate and county tax-gatherers. In ſhort, the pulſe of induſtry, ingenuity and enterprize, in every art and occupation of man, now ſtands ſtill in the United States, and every look---and wiſh---and hope---is only *to*, and every prayer to heaven that has for its object the ſafety of our country, is only *for*, the preſent auguſt national Convention.

The principles of *liberty* and the principles of *government* (ſays another correſpondent) are diſtinct things: Many underſtand the former, which are matters of feeling, who know nothing of the latter, which are objects of reflection and reaſon.---It muſt not ſurprize us, therefore, if a few ignorant people, headed by intereſted and deſigning men, ſhould oppoſe the new fœderal government. When the union of parliaments took place between England and Scotland, a number of people in the weſt of Scotland were ſo far miſled as to fly to arms to oppoſe it.-----They were, however, eaſily perſuaded to lay them down, and they ſoon perceived that the meaſure they armed themſelves to oppoſe gave their country degrees of wealth, conſequence and happineſs, it never knew before. It is to be hoped the United States will ſet the world an example of the conſiſtency of liberty with compound and vigorous governments. In every age liberty has declined and periſhed, no leſs under anarchy, or an exceſs of power lodged in the whole body of the people, than under ſimple monarchy, and ariſtocracy.

If juſt and free governments are favorable to morality, they muſt be agreeable to the will of God. It muſt, therefore, be the duty of good men to ſubmit to, and ſupport them. At the preſent important criſis, it is in a peculiar manner the duty of Miniſters of the Goſpel to inculcate ſubmiſſion to the powers which are to ariſe out of ourſelves. In this way they will beſt check that idleneſs and licentiouſneſs, which have been derived from the weakneſs of our governments, and which threaten, like a deluge, to waſh away all the remaining religion and morality of our country.

Extract of a letter from Chemung, dated July 16th, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"Cornelius Sturgeon, the great Onandago Chief, was murdered laſt month at the Tyoga point, by one of his own tribe and a townſman. It appears to have been a premeditated piece of work, and had its riſe from two cauſes. 1ſt. He was an abſolute deſpot in his tribe, and impoſed an implicit compliance with his orders: he was punctually obeyed through fear, not love. 2d. He began to adopt the dreſs and cuſtoms of the United States, and introduce them into his family---this gave great umbrage.---As he was a man of ſome literature, he had ſome idea of the great value of letters, and the evening on which he was killed, in converſation with Captain Spalding, he informed him that he intended to ſend his ſon to ſome of the American colleges for education. The friends of the murderer purchaſed his life for a ſum of money, not exceeding 375l.---A poor recompence for the life of a great man, and too much for that of a tyrant!"

Accounts from Farmington, Sudbury, Marlborough, &c. in the county of Middleſex, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, contain diſtreſſing particulars of the devaſtation made by a hurricane, which paſſed through thoſe towns about ſix o'clock on Wedneſday the 15th inſtant. The meeting of the currents of air which occaſioned this deſtructive whirlwind, was attended by a report ſimilar to that of heavy cannon, with flaſhes like ſharp lightning. Great damage was done thereby to the fields of rye, corn, flax, &c. of which numberleſs acres were levelled with the ground, and with them the hopes and proſpects of many an induſtrious huſbandman, whoſe ſole ſubſiſtance the enſuing winter, perhaps, depended on the crop which his labours had nearly perfected, and which this event had cut off. Whole foreſts were levelled, the herbage of almoſt every kind greatly injured, and the trees of the orchards twiſted from their roots, and ſcattered to a great diſtance.

Many buildings are more or leſs damaged, but of one only can give an account. This, it is ſaid, was raiſed from its foundation, whirled to ſome diſtance, and daſhed to pieces. In the houſe were two women, who, by their fall, received ſo much hurt, as to make their recovery doubtful. Though ſeveral perſons are reported to have received injury by the wind, no lives, as we hear of, have been loſt.

Among other ſingularities naturally to be expected from the effects of ſuch an event as the one above mentioned, is the following: A cart with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a boy on the top, (the whole together weighing about two tons) were raiſed from the ground, by the ſtrength of the wind, and carried to the diſtance of ſix rods.

A great fall of rain attended the hurricane, which, by inundating vaſt tracts of low land, added greatly to the damages ſuſtained by the unhappy ſufferers, whoſe ſituations call loudly for the ſympathy of their fellow citizens.

Captain Bradford, arrived at Burlington in a brig from Demarara, on the 12th inſtant, in lat. 38. 40. long. 73. ſpoke the ſhip Hector, Farley, from Virginia for Bourdeaux, out three days, all well.

On Thurſday laſt a brig, commanded by Captain Davis, arrived in this port from Cape-Francois. She brings accounts that before ſhe left the Cape, an expreſs had arrived there, informing the government that the civil war in Holland had ariſen to the greateſt exceſs; and France and Britain had each of them ſent ten ſail of the line into the Texel, to countenence their reſpective parties. It is probable from theſe appearances that the war will ſoon become general throughout Europe.

Friday laſt arrived here, in 13 days from Port-au-Prince, the brig Betſey, Captain Earle. On his paſſage the 11th inſtant, at five o'clock P. M. the wind blowing freſh and ſea running very high, he made the Hogſties, ſhortly after came up with the Key, and diſcovered a large ſhip wrecked, and the unhappy crew in their boats on the Sand Key, which is only 200 yards in length and 100 in breadth, and nearly level with the water. Their ſignals ſoon drew Captain Earle to their aſſiſtance, and in the evening he got one boat on board, with an officer and four men; but night coming on, and a dangerous ſea, he could not return to adminiſter any further relief till day-light the next morning, when he took the remainder (38 in all) on board, with what proviſions and baggage they had ſaved from the wreck. She proved to be a new ſhip called Les Bons Enfants, Captain Guichet, who ſailed three days before Captain Earle, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Nantz, with a cargo of 620 hogſheads of ſugar, 100 hogſheads of coffee, 50 bales of cotton, and 50 logs of mahogany.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 16.

"Monday laſt arrived here, the brig Jaſon, Captain Bouer, after a paſſage of nine days from Aux Cayes. Capt. Bouer ſailed from Aux-Cayes in company with the ſchooner Farmer, Capt. Chapman, bound to New-London, which veſſel he parted with on the 12th inſt. in lat. 25. long. 73. On the 15th inſt. Captain Bouer ſpoke the ſhip Mercury, in lat. 37. long. 74. from Baltimore, bound to Havre-de-Grace."

In Europe, and particularly in England, to whoſe taſte we ſo ſervilely ſubſcribe, a plain button, the colour of the cloth, is eſteemed more genteel than any other: for the encouragement of their manufacturers, ſolely, is the metal button ſported. How abſurd, then, for Americans to involve their country in a debt of thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, which ſum this article alone coſts us annually, in aping them in the ridiculous, octagonal, balloon and frying-pan button! For ſhame! it is time to abandon a faſhion that diſfigures our dreſs, and ſo conſiderably increaſes our difficulties. Let the encouragers of the Manufacturing Society ſet an example, and agree not to wear ſuch trumpery.

We hear that Colonel *Farrington*, who was adverti[ſed] in our laſt, as having committed a forgery on the Bank of Boſton, was a few days ago apprehended in Jerſey, and committed to Trenton gaol.

One of the wheelbarrow-men, named O'Neall, lately made his eſcape from his keeper in this city. The fellow went to New-Jerſey, and inſtead of making a good uſe of his liberty, robbed a man in Monmouth; he was ſoon purſued and taken, is now in the goal of that county, and it is probable will be hanged.----He had not been able to get rid of his iron collar and part of his chain, which were on him when taken.

Copy of a circular letter, addreſſed by a meeting of the merchants and traders of the city of Burlington to the merchants and traders of ſaid county.

AT a meeting of the merchants and traders, citizens of Burlington, held on the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1787, it was unanimouſly determined to requeſt your attendance at a general meeting of the merchants and traders of the county of Burlington, at the houſe of Colonel Hoagland, in ſaid city, on the firſt day of September next, at two o'clock, to determine upon the moſt eligible method of obtaining a repeal of an act paſſed by the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, on the 4th day of June, 1787, commonly called the exciſe act.

Which we conceive to be not only impolitic at this time, but pregnant with the following evils, viz.

1ſt. As a majority of the people appear to be againſt it, great commotions and diſturbances may ariſe, which will naturally tend to weaken the hands of government.

2d. Becauſe we have ever held it as one of our greateſt privileges, to have the chuſing of officers ourſelves, or have them appointed by thoſe whom we have choſen to repreſent us; but this law denies us either; on the other hand, it puts it in the power of the moſt abandoned to preſide in office over us, a thing which we ſuppoſe to be unconſtitutional and without precedent among a free people.

3d. It creates a new ſet of officers, therefore new accounts muſt be opened, and conſequently a new ſource of expences, without any conſiderable proſpect of advantage to the community.

4th. Becauſe the duty is laid upon ſome articles which are chiefly conſumed by the poor, while the rich are more favored; for inſtance---loaf-ſugar of American manufacture may be uſed by the rich without paying any duty to the ſtate, but the poor are obliged to pay for every pound of brown they conſume.

5th. Becauſe of the great embarraſſments already upon trade in this ſtate.

6th. Becauſe we are ſubject to be examined from time to time, by an officer, whom we have no voice in chuſing, nor any authority to call to account for malpractices he may be guilty of.

7th. Becauſe it is required by this act, that an oath or affirmation muſt be taken, at the diſcretion of the Exciſe Officer, or his Deputy, of the moſt minute articles, which we do not think it poſſible for a conſcientious perſon to comply with.

Signed, on behalf of ourſelves and others, Traders of this city.

STERLING & NORCROSS,
THOMAS CUMMINGS,
GEORGE MITCHELL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
ANDREW CRAIG,
WILLIAM COOPER,
RICHARD R. SMITH.

*** The ſale of the eſtate of J. H. Watmough, adverti[ſed] by the Sheriff of Montgomery county, is deferred, as the parties are coming to an amicable arrangement.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the fourth day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of Meadow or Paſture Land, ſituate, lying and being in Paſſyunk township, in Philadelphia county, adjoining land of John Cadwalader on the eaſt, of Henry Liſle and Joſeph Ruſſell on the ſouth, of John Bleakley on the weſt, and by South (or Cedar) ſtreet on the north, containing by eſtimation four acres, be the ſame more or leſs; with the appurtenances; taken in execution as part of the eſtate of James Meaſe, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſecond day of Auguſt (inſtant) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of September next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheator and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, and with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Old Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the firſt day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, three ſtone meſſuages, a ſtone kitchen, a frame ſtable and two lots of land, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on the eaſt ſide of the road called the Wiſſahickon road, leading from Andrew Robinſon's mill (now Vanderen's) to Philadelphia, and about four miles from the city.

No. 1. Containing 7 acres and 22 perches; bounded by lands of Mounts Juſtaſon and Conrad Bonſell.

No. 2. Containing 4 acres; bounded by land of Cornelius Brill and the aforeſaid road.

Taken in execution as the eſtate of Turbutt Francis, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the firſt day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, and between Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, 16 feet, and in length or depth 40 feet 6 inches; bounded northward by ground late of ſaid George Knorr, now of Iſrael Whelen, ſouthward by ground of Rudolph Nail, and weſtward by Fourth-ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of George Knorr, and to be ſold only for and during the natural life of Samuel Shoemaker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the fourth day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain well-finiſhed three ſtory brick Houſe, a three ſtory brick Kitchen, and a three ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, fronting on an alley, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in length 100 feet to a four feet wide alley, leading out of Saſſafras-ſtreet northward into a twelve feet wide alley, extending to the ſaid Second-ſtreet; bounded weſtward with the ſaid four feet wide alley, northward by a lot belonging to the repreſentatives of Sarah Dilwyn, deceaſed, ſouthward by a lot now of Daniel Mackinet, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, with the free uſe and privilege of the ſaid four feet alley, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of David Dominick, deceaſed, and Mary his widow, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Cumberland County, Auguſt 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH hath eloped from me without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me again; therefore I forewarn all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

¶ DAVID CORNWELL.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles on the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and one mile from Lewis's mill, about the 18th of May laſt, a large red COW, with a white back and belly, ſuppoſed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

Auguſt 17, 1787. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS.

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JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING examined the first part of the new Grammatical Institute of the English Language, published by Mr. *Noah Webster*, we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's, or any other spelling-book which has been introduced into our schools. In these, the entire omission of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, school-masters or mistresses, employed in teaching children the first rudiments, have sufficient knowledge to supply. The usual manner of throwing together, in the same tables and without any marks of distinction, words in which the same letters are differently pronounced; and the received rules of dividing syllables, which are wholly arbitrary and often unnatural, seem calculated to puzzle the learner, and mislead the instructor into a vicious pronunciation. These defects and mistakes are judiciously supplied in the present work, and the various additions are made with such propriety, that we judge this new spelling-book will be extremely beneficial for the use of schools.

Subscribed by the following gentlemen.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq; Lieut. Gov. Connecticut,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. President of Yale College,
Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D. Maryland,
Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchel, Esq;
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary of State,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor of the city of Hartford,
Gen. Samuel H. Parsons,
Hon. John Treadwell, Esq;
Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Ralph Pomeroy, Esq;
John Trumbull, Esq;
Rev. Timothy Dwight,
Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Rev. Nathan Strong,
Rev. Nathan Perkins,
Rev. Joseph Buckminster,
Mr. Andrew Law,
Daniel Lyman, Esq;
Chauncy Goodrich, Esq;
Joel Barlow, Esq;

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOSEPH WILLARD, *President of the University of Cambridge, to the author, dated Cambridge, February 2, 1784.*

SIR,

I Received, some time ago, three copies of your Grammatical Institute of the English Language. I have perused it myself, and put it into the hands of several friends for their perusal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much superior to Mr. Dilworth's *New Guide*; and that it may be very useful in schools.

I wish you success, Sir, in every endeavour to advance useful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the English language among our youth will be attended with the greatest advantage. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOSEPH WILLARD.

Copy of a letter from TAPPING REEVE, *Esq; formerly one of the Masters of the College at Princeton, to* John Canfield, *Esq; dated Litchfield, October 12, 1782.*

SIR,

MR. Webster has shewn me a plan of a new English Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wish to know my opinion respecting it. I have perused it sufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciously executed, and I apprehend would better answer the purposes of its design than any thing I have hitherto seen. I think it well deserves the attention of the public; for, what is of no little importance, the general use of it will go very far towards demolishing all the odious distinctions occasioned by provincial dialects. Yours, &c.

TAPPING REEVE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, to the author, dated Providence, September 11, 1784.*

SIR,

WITH great pleasure and satisfaction I have perused your Grammatical Institute of the English language, and think it the best plan for the instruction of youth of any that has yet been published. You may depend upon it, Sir, I shall do all in my power to encourage the sale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make use of it.

I am, Sir, with the greatest sincerity, your
most obedient and most humble servant,
BENJAMIN WEST.

College at Providence, April 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webster's Grammatical Institute, we embrace this opportunity to express our approbation of a work of so much use and merit. We think he deserves the thanks of all his countrymen, who wish to write or speak the English language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor,
JAMES MANNING, President,
ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

HAVING used Mr. Webster's Institute in schools, and had full opportunity to compare the advantages of it with those of other school-books, which we formerly used, we are convinced by experience, that children will learn the language with much greater ease, both to themselves and their instructors, than they can in the use of any other book we have ever seen. We are happy in giving this public testimony to the merit of this performance.

JAMES OLMSTED,
ITH. BIGHAM,
EB. WATSON, jun.
EPAPHRAS BIDWELL,
JOHN ELY,
JOHN POOR,
} School-masters.

PERSPICUITY, correctness and precision should, as much as possible, attend every branch of instruction: They are peculiarly necessary in its introductory elements.

On perusing this *first part* of the *Grammatical Institute*, it is with pleasure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciously ascertained; the spelling methodized more happily than is usual in books of this sort; the rules concise, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any spelling book, we are sensible, may be used to advantage in the hands of a teacher, who is himself a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at present in that necessary accomplishment, cannot remain so.

It may be observed, indeed, that in some instances, the author, confiding in his own sense of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received. How far the public will approve of these deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themselves not very considerable. In all events, we can safely recommend this little book as a performance of special merit. SAMUEL MAGAW, *Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN ANDREWS, *Principal of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.*

July 20, 1787.

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Young Ladies Academy, the city of Philadelphia, July 21, 1787. ANDREW BROWN.

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Letter III. On frugality and industry---in old nations, it is wise to encourage luxury in dress.

Letter IV. Further remarks on tender laws; necessity of encouraging American manufactures; advantages of a national dress; absurdity of servilely copying the fashions of Europe; New-England well calculated for manufactures; interesting statement of the sum contributed by America to the support of the government of Great Britain, by consuming her manufactures.

Letter V. Necessity of altering the present mode of taxation; hardships of the land and capitation tax; an excise on luxuries particularly calculated for America.

Letter VI. Further remarks on an excise; hardships of the present system of taxation on the inhabitants of the western counties of the several states; alarming calculation of the ruinous consequences of employing British vessels as the carriers of the produce of this country.

Letter VII. Statement of the labour requisite to support families in North-Carolina; comparative view of some countries in Europe; the present system of Great-Britain, however distressing it may now prove, is likely to be attended with beneficial consequences to America.

[This invaluable essay, through every page of which are visible the purest patriotism and exalted philanthropy, is given entire.]

2. Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1787, by Joel Barlow.-----Sold for one shilling.

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7. Patriotic and œconomical association of the ladies of Hartford.

8. Heads of the association of the ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina.

9. Association entered into by the late governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. of Massachusetts.

10. Resolutions of the patriotic society of Richmond.

11. Resolutions entered into by a number of inhabitants of Germantown.

12. Plan of the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and the useful arts.

13. Thoughts on ex post facto laws.

14. On the present state of affairs.

15. Blackbeard's scheme for the aggrandizement of R****-I*****.

16. Address of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the state of New-York, to the Right Reverend Samuel Provost, D. D. on his return from England.

17. Bishop Provost's answer to the above address.

18. Complaining regulated.

19. Letter relative to the Hessian Fly, from Mr. Decius Wadsworth to Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth.

20. On the advantages of salt in agriculture.

21. On the benefit of reaping wheat early.

22. On the management of lambs.

23. On the culture of tea in America.

24. A mode of preserving peach trees from being injured by a species of worm that has for several years destroyed many of them.

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26. Method of raising calves without milk. By William Budd. For this plan a good medal was presented to Mr. Budd, by the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

27. Efficacy of blackberry jelly. Receipt for making it.

28. Extraordinary cure.

29. Advice of a late eminent physician to his patients in putrescent disorders.

30. Scale of ages of the animal creation.

31. Curious remarks on the diseases to which mankind are subject.

32. Cure for hard times.

33. Disagreeable portrait.

34. Resolutions of Congress for the establishment of a new money of account for the United States.

35. Ordinance of Congress for the establishment of the mint of the United States.

36. Remarks on the resolve of Congress, fixing a new money of account.

37. Ordinance of Congress for the government of the northern territory.

38. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco.

39. Anecdote of a New-Jersey dwarf.

40. --------- of one of General Shepherd's officers.

41. --------- of a member of the General Court of Massachusetts.

42. --------- of General Lee.

Poetry.

43. Unanimity recommended to the Americans---a fable.

44. Song for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

45. Verses on General Washington's arrival in Philadelphia. By Philip Freneau.

46. Verses written at sea, in a heavy gale. By ditto.

47. The effects of Place, or the wonders of Office.

47. A penny for your thoughts.

49. Verses written in a company where detraction engrossed the conversation.

50. Against the news-paper slanderers.

51. A night piece at sea. By Dr. Ladd.

52. Epitaph. By ditto.

53. The dove. By ditto.

54. On a grasshopper.

55. A New-England ball.

56. Verses to a redbreast.

57. The injured husband's complaint.

58. Seduction---An elegy.

59. The prostitute---An elegy.

60. Ambition---An Elegy. By John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal.

The subscription for the American Museum is 18*s* per annum, for which are given two volumes, each of which will contain 624 pages of letter press.

The printer begs leave to observe that Mr. Barlow's oration, and the enquiry into the effects of public punishments, are sold, separately, for the subscription price of the present number, viz. 1*s*/6---yet they form but a very small part of its contents.

*** Such subscribers as have not been supplied with No. II. No. III. No. IV. or No. V. of Vol. I. are respectfully requested to send for them.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,

August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

AGREEABLY to a Resolution of the Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, passed on Monday evening, the 13th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN OLDDEN is duly appointed Secretary to the Acting Committee of the said Society; so that all persons who may conceive themselves entitled to benefit from the humane designs of this institution may direct their applications to him, in Second, near Market-street, where the same will be received and laid before the Acting Committee, at their next meeting, who will take such order therein as may be proper and necessary. J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old frequented TAVERN (the sign of the White Buck) and lots of ground, situate in Callowhill-street, between Second and Third-streets, containing in front, on Ann-street, 80 feet, and in depth, on Callowhill-street aforesaid, 88 feet, having thereon erected good stables, a large yard, with sheds, a high fence round the yard, other out-houses, and a pump of excellent water. It is a good stand for a store and tavern, being near the New-Market. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will make the payments easy.

¶ ADAM YOHE.

Bucks county, August 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 8th of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of David Forst, inn-keeper, in Solebury township, a certain Plantation, situate in Solebury aforesaid, containing about 50 acres of good land, bounded by lands of John Balderston, William White and others; on said place is a good dwelling house and barn, a good smith-shop, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of George Bradshaw, and to be sold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

New-Jersey, Gloucester county, August 13, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Execution to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforesaid, one moiety or half part of a saw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar swamp, containing six thousand acres, more or less, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or less, whereon are two dwelling-houses, two barns, with stabling, a saw-mill and grist-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole situate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the township of Great-Egg-Harbour, in said county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, seized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

Newtown, August 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domestic attachment, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life estate of Gabriel Vansant in and to a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Middletown township, county aforesaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

RICHARD STILWELL,)
SAMUEL YARDLEY,) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.)

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your suffrages at the last Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the ensuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To be RENTED,

And entered on some time in October next,

A SMALL Plantation of 30 acres of Land, about 6 whereof are good meadow, with a good two story Stone House and Kitchen, and a good Barn, situate on the Old York road, about six miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of JACOB BROWN, in Second-street, or to Dr. GEORGE de BENNEVILLE, living near the premises.

N. B. Said place would be a tolerable good stand for a store.

Bristol township, August 10 1787. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Large well Finished

ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, surviving partner of *Mease* and *Caldwell*, has made an assignment of his own, as well as all the estates, both real and personal, of the said partnership, to Robert Millegan, Esquire, Attorney at Law, and the subscriber, for the use of their creditors, all persons indebted to the said partnership, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are desired to settle their respective balances on or before the first of October next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them without further notice. Also those who have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts to the subscriber, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Assignee to Mease and Caldwell.*

epts O.

Easton, Northampton county, August 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mount-Bethel township, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or less; late the property of Joseph Stackhouse. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be sold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, August 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 31st instant, a Plantation, or tract of Land, containing 52 acres and 50 perches, situate lying and being in Lower Merion township, bounded by lands of John Llewellin, and others; late the estate of David Davis, deceased, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by STEPHEN BLOOM, Coroner.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of june, will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-house of James Wier, deceased, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, situate in the township of Warrington, and county aforesaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the south side of said estate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the estate that James Wier was seized of when deceased; to be sold for hard cash, for the purpose of defraying the debts of said deceased. Due attendance will be given by ROBERT WIER, and JOHN WIER, Administrators. † August 2, 1787.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 29th of August next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one messuage and grist mill and 40 acres of land, situate, lying and being in Moreland township; bounded by lands of Joshua Morris, Thomas Austin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the estate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, August 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 11th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, with a large Stone Dwelling-house, a Stone Barn and other out houses, and a never failing spring, with a good Stone House over it, near the door, it has formerly been occupied as a public house for many years, situate lying and being in Worcester Township, bounded by lands of Jacob Custard, Arnold Zimerman and others; late the estate of Philip Fitzsimmons, deceased, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, August 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 12th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 97 acres or thereabouts, situate lying and being in Upper Merion township, bounded by lands of David Briggs, and others; late the estate of John Jonson, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, August 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, situate lying and being in New Providence township, bounded by lands of Melchor Rafer, John Koplin and others; likewise will be sold the same day, a Waggon and Horses, Wheat and Rye in the straw, Hay in the barn, and a set of Smith's tools, &c. Late the property of Thomas Ashenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the west branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunswick, in New-Jersey. Any person inclining to view these lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of such excellent quality and so well situated, as to need no particular description. For terms, apply to the Printers.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmest Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in the General Assembly these three Years past; permit me now earnestly to solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the present Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1787.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1787.

On motion, Ordered,

THAT DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq; be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of the PRINCIPAL and INTEREST due to this state for monies lent by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE, for JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

Burlington, New-Jersey, August 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built two story brick House and lot of Ground, in this city, situated at the corner of York-street, and fronting the Delaware; it commands a pleasing view of Bristol. The house contains two good rooms upon the first, and three upon the second floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole. No situation can be better calculated for either a butcher or tanner, and it is well adapted for a private family who wish to live retired. Paper Currency of this state will be taken in payment, and the terms made known by the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN BLACKWELL.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

RAN away, the 6th instant August, at night, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, a SERVANT MAN named James Shearer, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, fresh coloured, short dark brown hair: Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat with metal buttons, three jackets cloth and linen, light coloured cloth breeches, several pairs of trowsers, striped and plain, several shirts, a new wool hat, new shoes and plated buckles. He had been in this country several years past, went to Ireland last fall, and returned again in the ship Friendship, Captain M'Cadden, who lately arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 9, 1787. † THOMAS CUMMINS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, on or about the 10th of July last, a bay MARE, appears to be about 3 or 4 years old, is branded with O, and is near fourteen hands high, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away

August 6, 1787. § RALPH STOVER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-house of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham township, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-house, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, also a good Apple Orchard and sundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Grist-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling mill, Oyl mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewise several good Draught-horses with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT there will be a MEETING of "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the City of NEW-YORK, on the second day of OCTOBER next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

The members of the corporation are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as a re-consideration of the fundamental laws will be a part of the business which will come before them.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

New-York, August 2, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 13th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living by the Lancaster road, near the sign of the Waggon, Chester county, a black MARE, inclining a little to brown, 6 years old, supposed 15 hands high, a coarse strong trotter, shod before, had her ears sewed up lately to hold stuff for curing the vives, a small strip cut the near side of her mane, in order to make it lie over to the other side. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare, paid by

July 30, 1787. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 10th instant, a small black HORSE, about 9 years old, lately shod before, branded on the near buttock thus ⊓, a saddle spot near the withers, his back tender, has a lump or wind gall on the off fore foot-lock joint, trots and canters well, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief be brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, with reasonable charges if brought home. § RICHARD MILES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertisement directed to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 11th instant, charged the subscriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the said counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby imposed on the public and may possibly have injured many, and is guilty of the base act of forgery." Therefore, in justice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the stain such a publication might otherwise have, I have brought an action at law against Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the said false and scandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

Bucks county, August 13, 1787.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Leonard, Esquire, High Sheriff of the county of Chester, hath, in pursuance of a warrant to him directed, made report to us, at the house of David Forst, in Solebury township, and county of Bucks, that he had seized and secured the goods and chattels of Enoch Betts, late a Collector of Solebury township aforesaid, for balances due on the several duplicates sent to him by the Board of Commissioners, and he hath not paid the amount thereof unto the County Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore Given,

THAT a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the said David Forst's, on the fourth day of September next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Enoch Betts is requested to pay the balances of his respective duplicates, otherwise a warrant will be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collector's goods and chattels, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law in this case made and provided.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,)
WILLIAM BRYAN,) Commissioners.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,)

Likewise, Notice is given to all the Collectors of the several public taxes, (before the present year) to discharge the balances of their duplicates, unto Henry Wynkoop, Esquire, County Treasurer, before the said fourth day of September next, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs, without discrimination.

A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wishes to be employed in the same or any other genteel business; he speaks the French, English and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

WHEREAS ELENOR, the wife of the subscriber, hath eloped from my bed and board; this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

August 10, 1787. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the first day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompson. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north side of Arch near Sixth-street.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach House to be LET. Enquire as above. §

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § tos. c t f.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompson, about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim built, of a fair complexion, short fair hair, and sometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a spotted velvet waistcoat, flowered on the breast and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow stockings, a pair of channel pumps almost new, two shirts, two pair of trowsers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, stamped with the letters J. V. says he was born in England. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

Chester county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland township, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

New-Jersey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without just cause) eloped from my bed, and clandestinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, sen.

N. B. If the said Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I request they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Judah Boone, late of Exeter township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. And all those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested for settlement, to

THOMAS CHERINGTON,)
THOMAS LEE,) Administrators.

August 1, 1787. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.